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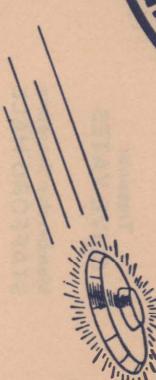
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BULLETIN

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WELCOME:

The Society welcomes reports of unusual Aerial Phenomena and evaluates each report on its own merits and if requested, reports will be held in the strictest confidence. The Society exchanges information with many similar Australian and overseas organisations, as well as scientists, and disseminates to the public, available information on the subject, which includes local, interstate and the latest overseas developments in its quarterly publication "Australian U.F.O. Bulletin," posted to all members. Address all communications to:

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First	Final
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Society History

1957

1957

At this point perhaps it may be opportune to present a brief history of the Victorian U.F.O. Research Society.

The earliest U.F.O. group to form in Australia was the "Australian Flying Saucer Bureau" under the direction of Edgar Jarrold and Andrew Tomas, in the early 1950s. At the same time, Fred Stone inaugurated the "Australian Flying Saucer Research Society" in Adelaide. After approximately two years the Bureau closed down and was regarded as a branch of the "Australian Flying Saucer Research Society" under Andrew Tomas. This shortly broke from Adelaide and became the "Australian U.F.O. Investigation Centre" with Dr. Clifford at its head until 1958, when the Presidency passed to Dr. Lindtner.

The "Australian Flying Saucer Research Society (Victorian Branch)" was formed on the 17th February, 1957 as a branch of the "Australian Flying Saucer Research Society" and later that year was re-organised as the "Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society" with Mr. Peter E. Norris L.L.B. as President. In 1968 the name was again altered – this time to the "Victorian U.F.O. Research Society".

During this time, the Society has published various papers and is probably best known for its publication Australian Flying Saucer Review, curtailed in 1972 due to high costs and subsequently superseded by the Australian U.F.O. Bulletin and at one stage sponsored and produced a quarter-hour program on a Melbourne radio station under the heading of "The Truth Behind Flying Saucers".

The Society had held a dispassionate attitude on U.F.O.s, claiming it is a scientific problem deserving closer attention. It has also met regularly in General Meetings and maintains the largest U.F.O. library in the Southern Hemisphere, making books available by post, to members throughout the Commonwealth.

Membership of this Society – which maintains the largest membership of any U.F.O. organisation in the Southern Hemisphere – is open to all who are genuinely interested in the subject.

Australia U.F.O. Bulletin

The Victorian U.F.O. Research Society

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EDITORIAL

Mankinds entry to the space age challenges us to reappraise our position in the cosmos, to question age-old assumptions that man is the sole repository of intelligent life in the universe, and reappraise the degree of maturity we assume that we have, technologically, culturally and spiritually.

It has become difficult to retain a detached and dispassionate attitude to the term U.F.O., due to some of the distortions of meaning and association that have entered common usage.

In its origin the term was actually coined to express the dispassionate fact that there are many authenticated observations of objects which are seen to be flying and cannot be identified in the sense of being unambiguously accounted for as having a known cause.

The fact that there have been many cases of imagination, distortion, misinterpretation and fabrication of such phenomena cannot logically or scientifically be used to dismiss the residual core of authentic observations and events.

It is clear from the evidence and its scientific examination that there are phenomena in the terrestrial atmosphere which are little understood and which are likely to function as part of the natural environment of the planet (for example ball lightning). This probably accounts for a proportion of authenticated sightings.

However it is also clear that within the authenticated observations and events are those which make it clear that some unnatural or technological factor is at work.

This implies the presence of some construction which is not a normal consequence of physical and biological systems as such, but the result of an intelligent understanding not, in its essence, different from the intelligence of homo faber, man the maker.

Whatever the possible source of such technological artifacts, it is clear that they have not been produced by current human ingenuity. We must therefore conclude that a proportion of UFO phenomena are the product of what we shall call, at this stage, ALIEN INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH AT NINE MILES



"GO AT THROTTLE UP!"

The tragic loss of the space shuttle Challenger in late January, has shocked the world, and set back NASA's manned space program at least several months.

This unthinkable disaster has come at a time when the shuttle flights were becoming almost routine, and the program was just beginning to shift into high gear - it was looking for all the world that NASA had indeed 'got it right'.

So what went wrong?

As I write, just over one week after the tragedy, a strong theory is consolidating itself that one of the shuttle's two solid rocket boosters experienced a 'burn-through' near its base, causing flames to lick the side of the giant liquid hydrogen fuel tank, causing it to over heat and explode.

Whatever the cause though, it must be found and found quickly, so that action can be taken to prevent a similar catastrophe from happening again, thereby allowing the shuttle program to proceed as soon as possible.

Astronauts take a calculated risk, there is no doubt. But this fact does not lessen the grief of the relatives and friends of the seven crew members of Challenger. Their grief is real and very painful, as is only natural when faced with the sudden loss of a loved one.

Who could forget the scene of Christa McAuliffe's family looking on in confusion, then horror, as the nightmare unfolded before them. The sight of the explosion will be etched horribly in their minds forever, and we all feel for them.

But let us also spare a thought at this time, for the hundreds of scientists, technicians, engineers, metallurgists and systems analysts etc., employed by NASA and the Rockwell Company (the shuttle's builders), on the shuttle program. For all their dedicated hard work, they must be feeling pretty terrible too, right now.

There have been arguments put forward that the space program should cease in the wake of the Challenger disaster - that the death of seven astronauts under such tragic circumstances is an enough to stop.

There can be no weaker excuse to abandon the shuttle program - to the contrary, there can be no stronger reason to continue. So much has already been put into this endeavour - time, effort, money - and life. If NASA gives up now, all will be lost, and those seven brave and brilliant people on board Challenger would have died in vain.

We owe it to them, and to ourselves, to forge ahead with this magical experiment, for there is infinite good to be gained from this venture - for all mankind.

In the field of exploration, triumph and tragedy do go hand in hand. Life is the price we pay for achievement - and oh how humanity hungers to achieve.

Many called for a halt to the space program when astronauts Grissom, White and Chaffee were killed in the Apollo 1 launch pad fire in 1967. But just look at what has been achieved by NASA since that time. The last 19 years in space have been an outstanding success, beyond anyone's wildest dreams, and the Challenger tragedy should not stand in the way of the dreams continuing to be fulfilled.

The United States has never been a nation of quitters. The American people have never 'spit the dummy' in the face of adversity, and I am certain that NASA will rise like the Phoenix from the ashes of the Challenger disaster, to a more fierce and determined resolve to unravel the mysteries of the Universe.

"Go at throttle up", the last words of Challenger pilot Mike Smith, are a fitting epitaph for the dead astronauts, and a haunting but inspirational message to the rest of us.

The shuttle program must 'Go at throttle up'.

As President Reagan said, "The Challenger crew was pulling us into the future", and it is that future we are about to meet, that we owe so much of to them.

They lost their lives trying to shape a better world for us, and we have every right to be proud of them.

We should remember them, not by the horrific sight of flame and smoke filling the Florida sky, but by the wonderful triumphs of the shuttle program so far, and more importantly, the many triumphs yet to come.

It is in our hearts, and by our pursuit of knowledge and the conquest of space, with persistence and courage, that they shall truly be remembered and honoured.

MARK SAWYERS
FEB 1986

ON THE UFO TRAIL

BY PAUL NORMAN

The Last week of October found me on the Great Australian Bight, an isolated Area where I had long wished to visit. During a restful break with friends at the Eyre Bird Observatory, a telephone message came from Pat Gildea that an object had been photographed over the Nullabor Plains. I immediately phoned the photographer for details from whom I learned that several witnesses were envolved.

The object was first sighted on Saturday, 7th September at 3:00 p m, high in the sky about 80 degrees to the Northeast and was still visible the following day to the Northwest, until 11:00 a m. It was described as a bright silver looking object which showed up on the photograph as a pin-point of light. This appeared to be identical to an object reported by N.S.W. Premier Wran two days before, near the aircraft in which he was a passenger, over the coast near Coffs Harbour. That object was photographed by the first officer, Gary Elsass, from the Citation Aircraft. The pilots of an Ansett Boeing Aircraft flying nearby also sighted the object and reported it to the Brisbane Airport Control Tower.

An RAAF Mirage fighter was vectored from Williamtown to identify a radar contact. The pilot, Flight Lieutenant Roy France, was unable to postively identify the object because of it's high altitude estimated to be 10 kilometers higher than the Mirage.

After a visit with several of the people who had observed the object over the Nullabor Plain, the description strongly suggested that the object was indeed one of the high altitude balloons which had been reported previously over Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia. But at that time the source of the balloons remained unknown. Thanks to the photographer, here was the opportunity to identify the type of balloon and try to find to whom the balloon belonged. Thanks also to GSW for computer analysis of the photos.

Earlier, during July, VUFORS was receiving an increasing number of reports of balloons, some of which were being reported as UFOs, over Victoria. Judith Magee, made calls to officials for identification. The Department of Transport was concerned that danger exhisted because the balloons might drift into airspace causing danger to aircraft. The Meteorological Bureau finally identified one of the balloons but stated it did not originate in Australia.

On 26th July, people at Shepparton, were phoning in to report a UFO over that town. It was an object doing nothing that a balloon could not do. Even the instrument gondola was noted. Later that day it was over Benalla, where a light aircraft was sent aloft to attempt identification. It was last seen over Sale in eastern Victoria. Reports also came from Graytown, Kyabram, Seymour, Bendigo, Rushworth, Eurora and other Victorian towns.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the world, Cynthia Hind, MUFON Co-ordinator for the African Continent was receiving reports of unidentified flying objects over South Africa and Zimbabwe. The nature of the reports were identical to the ones being reported over Australia. We have now received a letter from Mrs. Hind dated 4th November, which indicates that she, most likely, has tracked down the source of the balloons to a French Space Agency, CENTRE NATIONAL d' ETUDES SPATIALES based just outside of Pretoria, South Africa. Although, some of the balloons might have originated from French controlled territory in the South Pacific Area to check for radiation in the atmosphere resulting from atomic tests. Reports also were being received by DR. Willy Smith, CUFOs representative for the Spanish speaking countries where the balloons were also being reported and to get to South America they would, of course, pass over Australia.

Cynthia Hind, learned that the balloons are of the infra-red hot air type. They can reach 30 KM Altitude during the daytime and can drop as low as 18KM at night. They drift in whatever currents are in the upper atmosphere and stratosphere. Flight duration is up to 50 days and a complete circumference of the Southern Hemisphere has been achieved. The size of these balloons are about 40 meters in diameter. The hull consists to a large extent of aluminized plastic material. Radio signals are emitted both to ground stations and to NOAA satellite. Thus, what we have found out during these investigations is that these are IFOs along the UFO trail.



"CIVILIAN AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION"
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**PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF UI OVER VICTORIA, NSW, AUSTRALIA
(SEPT. 1985) - critique**

A series of three color photographs of an anomalous UI (unidentified image), taken in daylight hours over Australia, was forwarded to GSW for photographic enhancement. The lone object, appearing as an inarticulate spot on the film, was purportedly observed by numerous individuals.

The photographer used a 210mm zoom lens in the highest magnification mode. One of the three subject photos, revealed a foreground image, which is out-of-focus, indicating the focus was on the distant image.

All major modes of computer enhancement were used for the analysis. The following represents the results of this evaluation.

1. The image is extremely high and small, based on the data of the observers and the actual photographic image.
2. A zoom lens, at 210mm, has a field of view of 12 degrees.
3. The UI is extremely bright in the cloudless sky and appears to be reflecting light. The position of the sun is on the left hand side of the photographs, as substantiated by densitometry.
4. The shape of the UI is nearly round, slightly "flattened" at the top and bottom of the image. This is in contrast to the verbal description of the photographer who reported the object was elongated. Reference the enclosed computer output photos for the true shape. The slight aura of light surrounding the image is reflected light.
5. There is no definition or details on the 'surface' of the UI.
6. Density slicing of the image strongly suggests that the UI has a circular shape.
7. There is no analysis method available to gage the speed or movement of the UI since the photographs are not sequentially numbered. There does exist a density (brilliance) factor change in the UI, however, this could be due to a change of the camera aperture during the photography.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF UI OVER VICTORIA, NSW, AUSTRALIA

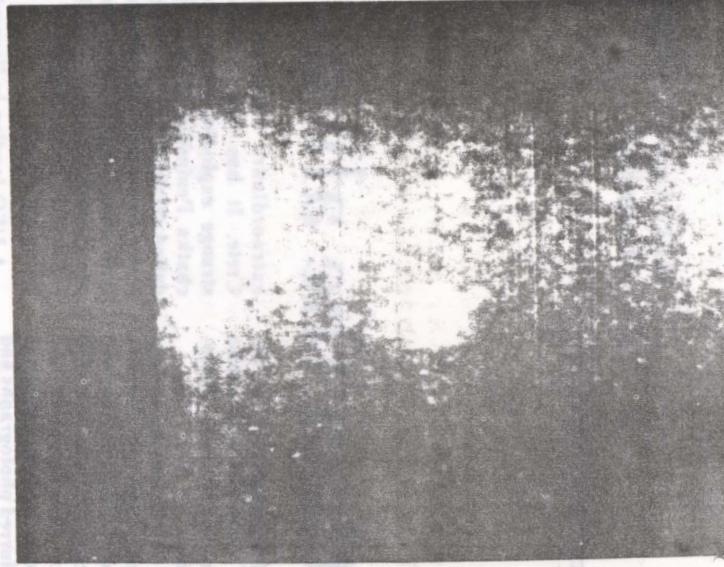
(SEPT, 1985) CRITIQUE

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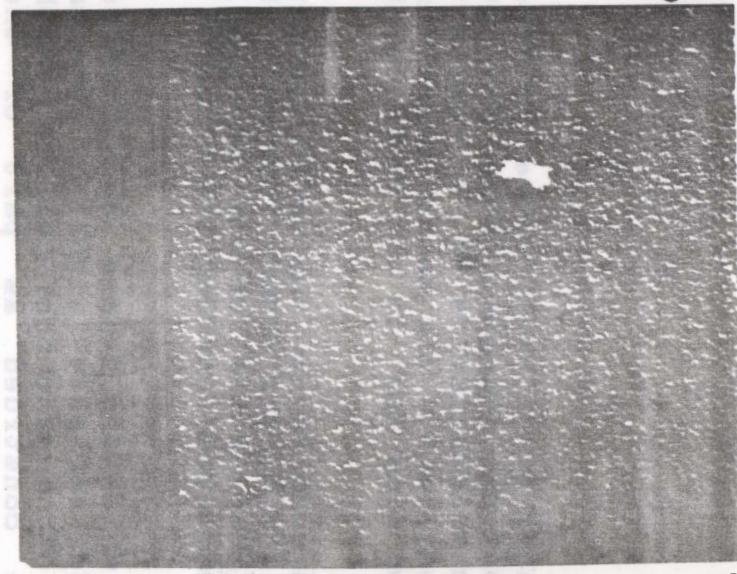
PHOENIX ARIZONA



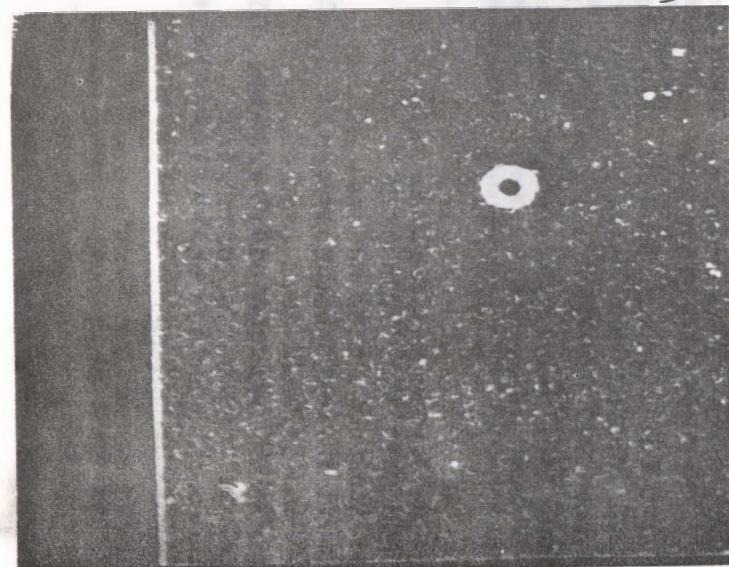
HI-RESOLUTION
GSW



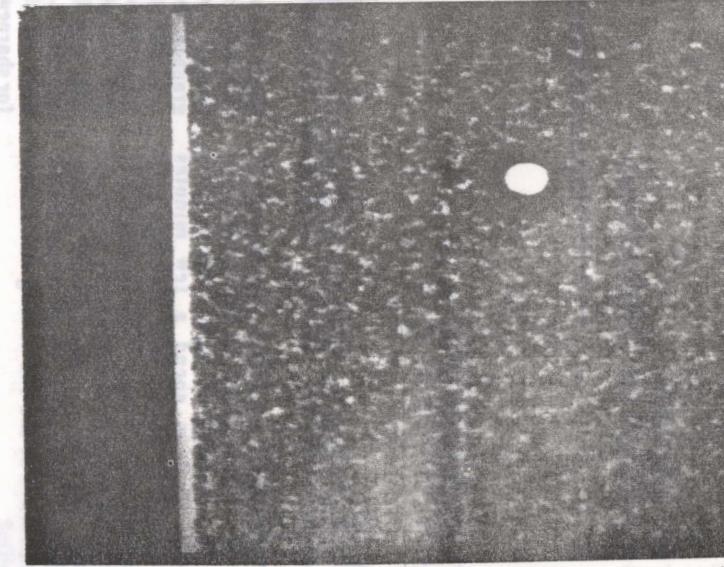
ORIGINAL
GSW



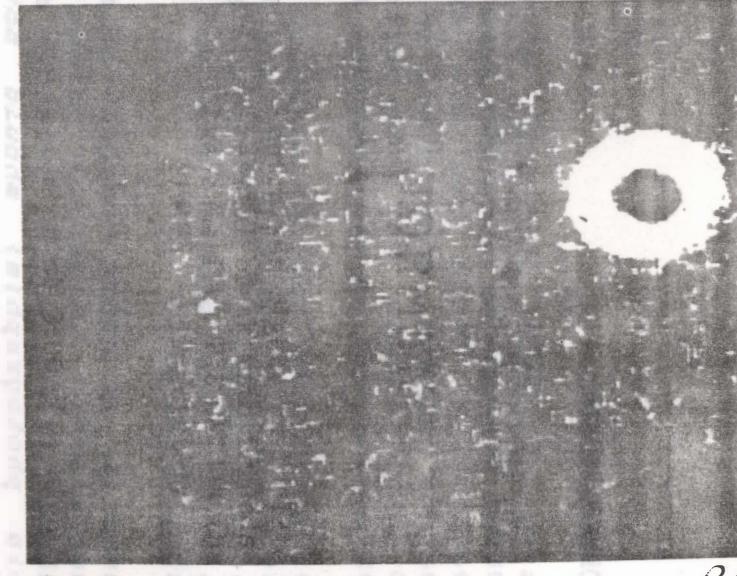
EDGE ENHANCEMENT
GSW



DISTANCE FACTOR (DF)
GSW



FILTERING
GSW



DF X 3
GSW

CONCLUSIONS:

As is the case with most photographs of unidentifiable objects, the verbal account(s) does not support the photographic data. The rounded, featureless image has all the characteristics of a high-altitude weather balloon, e.g., round in shape, relatively smooth outer surface, at times visible for long periods of time due to its altitude, highly reflective due to manufacture, etc...

Yet a weather balloon scenario does complement the verbal accounts of the report, especially the one that stated the object "suddenly shot up and disappeared." It is plausible that if the 'object' was a balloon, it could have either exploded or deflated, giving the illusion of a quick departure.

There is no other tenable stimuli which could have accounted for the photographic imagery. Unless other reliable sighting data can be substantiated, which provides data to negate the balloon hypothesis, this photograph(s) should not be construed as part of the UFO phenomena.

Fred Adrian
Photographic Consultant

William H. Spaulding
Director

COMMENT :

More mysterious than the aliens . . .

THREE is something perverse about UFOs. Why do aliens persist in crossing the light years to earth just to spend a few minutes frightening horses and children in a paddock near Orange? Why do they select their witnesses in circumstances of almost total obscurity — down small country lanes, or on the radar screens of air traffic controllers at the end of long or stressful shifts?

Why not in a crowded city shopping centre, at an open air concert, or in the plaza outside the United Nations?

In a suspicious world, where spy satellites and military radar constantly sweep the sky, the mathematical odds that a picture of a UFO would be accidentally taken are excellent, assuming the sightings are even one per cent correct.

But the UFOs not only avoid the military. They never cross the lenses of the world's astronomical observatories. Incontrovertible proof of an alien visitation

would mean scientific immortality for the discoverer and a revolution in public funding for the observatory which photographed the star ship.

In the fifties the revelations of George Adamski were all the rage. Mr Adamski had even photographed the flying saucers and been in contact with their Venian occupants. But in the seventies the discovery of holography lead to a technique for sharpening his blurred photographs and lo, the art deco lampshades used in his illustrations snapped into clarity. Photographs of recognisable UFOs ceased almost overnight.

It would of course be unscientific to rubbish UFOs. Quite a few scientists have suggested that there is a real phenomenon within the mass of false or malicious reports. Instead of just being conveyances for aliens, UFOs might be something really interesting.

Last year the crew of a Qantas flight were among many air crews who saw an

extraordinary dome-shaped glow near Crete. It has never been explained. A strange exploding cloud near the Kamchatka Peninsula in the USSR has also defied careful study. Several pilots thought it was a nuclear explosion and turned their craft away from it to minimise a shock that never came. (There was no light, heat or radioactive contamination — just a sudden billowing cloud).

A UFO landing in Pennsylvania Avenue would pale into insignificance beside some of the suspicions being cautiously hinted at by astronomers looking at puzzling large-scale features near the centre of our galaxy and further afield.

There are objects which seem to be expanding at more than the speed of light, a violation of the relativistic interpretation of the universe, and other bizarre assemblies. What if we are seeing, but scarcely recognising, manifestations of deliberate cosmic engineering?

1st Feb 1986 MORNING HERALD

MEMBERSHIP

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Cont... from last edition: Radiation Sickness casused by UFO

Contact with military installations was of little help. Fort Polk, Fort Hood, Dallas Naval Air Station, and England AFB stated they did not fly into the Houston area that evening. The unit operating out of Ellington AFB in Houston had landed before the sighting time. Robert Gray Field had 100 helicopters come in from the field at one time "for effect", but claimed to have avoided the Houston area. Hence, no one claims the helicopters that filled the Huffman area sky that winter night.

FOLLOW-UP

The investigation has not ended. We have maintained contact with the witnesses on a weekly basis for well over a year. This has resulted in a vast accumulation of information. The health status of the victims has been the most interesting result and the helicopter investigation the most frustrating.

Colby experienced an increase in tooth decay, loss of appetite, weight loss, periodic stomach pains, unusual hair growth on various parts of the body, and vision degradation. His health state did not start to improve until about December 1981.

The year was especially difficult for Mrs. Landrum. Not only did she have a personal health problem; but she worried continuously about Colby. His immediate problems were bothersome, but the possibility of long term effects such as leukemia weigh heavily on her mind. On the positive side, she sustained nearly total regrowth of her hair. On the negative side she has experienced severe fatigue, appetite loss, cyclic outbreaks of large sores, pulmonary problems, swelling of the legs and arms, increased susceptibility to infections, and extreme degradation of eyesight.

Mrs. Cash has been totally unable to work due to her health state. She has been hospitalized seven times and three of those were in intensive care units. Skin eruptions, headaches, pulmonary infections and brittleness of bones have plagued her throughout this period.

Both Mrs. Cash and Mrs. Landrum have been 100% cooperative and have aided in the investigation in every way we have asked. I hope others will follow their fine example.

The helicopter part of the investigation has been another story. Early attempts to identify the source of the helicopters were futile. About the only serious reply we could get from Washington, D.C. was from Texas Senators John Tower and Lloyd Bentsen. They suggested that the victims submit a claim against the U.S. Government. That is now being done.

After media exposure through Science Digest, Omni, That's Incredible, and Good Morning America, a few other officials have become interested. Captain Jenny Lampley of the U.S. Air Force Liaison office in Washington, D.C. did a brief investigation and concluded that the Air Force probably was not involved since they do not fly CH-47 helicopters. (Reference 14)

The most active investigator has been Lt. Colonel George Sarran of the U.S. Army Inspector General Office. He has called a number of military installations to ask if they were involved, but without success. (Reference 15)

Major Dennis Haire of the 136th Transportation Unit at Ellington Air Force Base in Houston, Texas, has contributed a lot of information about the capability of the CH-47 helicopters stationed there and of the newer models stationed at Fort Hood. (Reference 13)

They all have the speed and the range to be involved in an event like the case at hand, but all claim non-involvement.

At this point it would be easy to provide an extensive listing of false and misleading information provided by a number of other military people, but since it was easily exposed, it would be counter-productive to say any more.

CONCLUSION

This incident clearly points up several serious conditions. First, when a person is involved in a close encounter with a UFO they find it nearly impossible to obtain immediate assistance. The police, newspapers, and even doctors receive their plea for help with tongue in cheek. The doctors, being unprepared for a bizarre account like Betty's spend a lot of time trying to determine what is wrong, as a standard treatment method has never been defined.

Second, military organizations could better serve the citizens of

the United States if they were prepared to relate the nature of objects such as the one at Huffman and others where public safety is at stake. Betty and Vickie have never said the Huffman UFO was a flying saucer with little green men. They believe it was a government sponsored operation of some kind. Others that saw and heard the helicopters that evening have the same feeling.

Third, UFO organizations usually do not cooperate to the fullest to help the witnesses. The Huffman incident is an exception. The Mutual UFO Network of Seguin, Texas, the Center for UFO Studies of Evans-ton, Illinois, and the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization of Tucson, Arizona, all cooperated in a responsible manner to assist the Houston-based Project VISIT to conduct the investigation by providing consultants, recommendations, and data pertaining to similar cases. Such co-operation is in the best interest of all parties involved.

ONLY THE BEGINNING

The investigation continues. The future health state of Betty, Vickie, and Colby is yet to be determined. However, several radiation specialists have given freely of their time and talents to establish a program of rehabilitation and care. Full treatment is still lacking because the data on the source of the problem, the UFO, is still not available.

Project VISIT members are available on call for consultation. The address of VISIT is Post Office Box 877, Friendswood, Texas 77546.

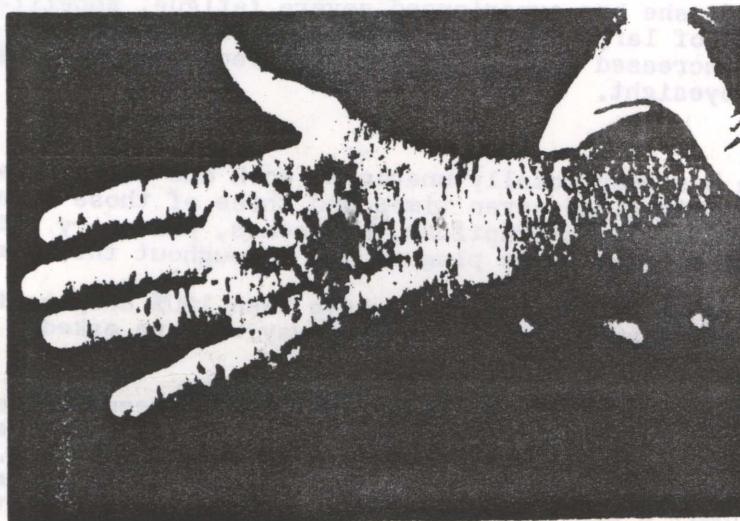


Figure 12 Vickie Landrum. A sore on the back of her left hand which has not healed.

COURT ACTION:

Women sue over 'UFO illnesses'

TWO Texas women — who are suing the US Government for \$US20 million claiming it failed to warn them about a UFO which they alleged emitted dangerous radiation — have been given a last chance of success.

Houston Judge Ross Sterling said yesterday he would consider the women's written arguments before making a final decision on a Government request to have the suit dismissed.

Betty Cash and Vickie Landrum say they saw the large, diamond-shaped UFO in December, 1980, floating above their car on a country road near Houston.

They claim the craft was accompanied by 23 military helicopters, and both say the alleged experimental craft emitted harmful radiation causing them to suffer numerous illnesses.

6th SEPT 1985 TELEGRAPH:

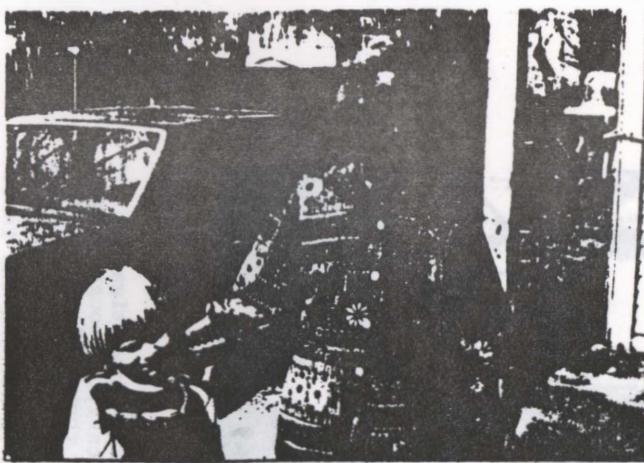


Figure 5 Left to right: Colby Landrum age 7, Vickie Landrum age 57 after experience near Huffman, Texas



Figure 6 Vickie Landrum seven months after the event. The texture of her hair changed when it grew back. Compare to Figure 5
(Photo credit: Ron Zimmerman)

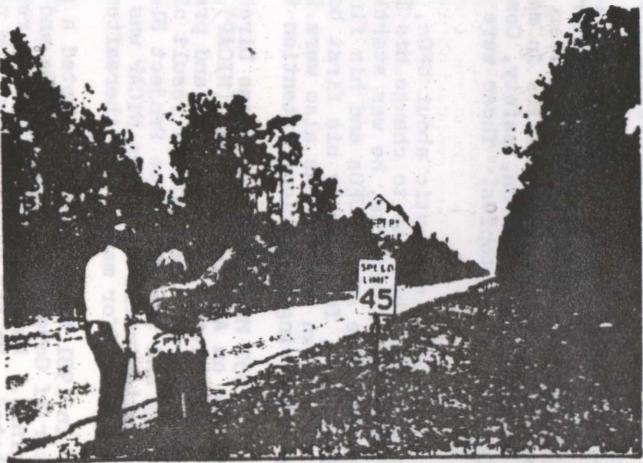
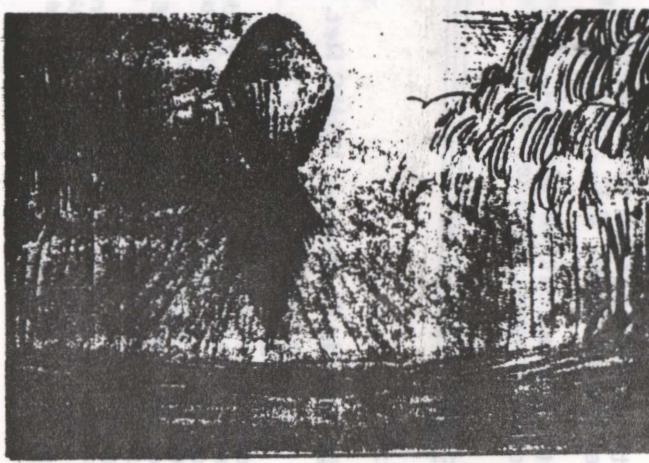


Figure 7 Left to right: Alan C. Holt, MUFON Investigator and Vickie Landrum at scene of sighting on Huffman-New Caney Road FM 1485



8 Artist's concept of diamond shaped object hovering over highway FM 1485 as described by Betty Cash, Vickie Landrum and Colby Landrum. (Courtesy of Kathy Schuessler)

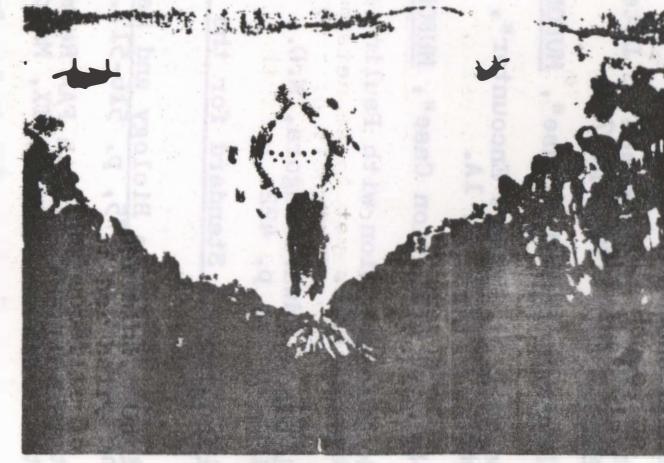


Figure 9 Artist's rendition of object hovering as helicopters immersed upon the scene.
(Courtesy of Kathy Schuessler)

1. Flying Saucer Review Case Histories, December 1970, p. 15 (Quotation from Scientific American, December 18, 1886, p. 389).
2. Canadian UFO Report, July-August 1969, p. 24.
3. The Southeast Missourian, October 5, 1973, p. 1.
4. "Project VISIT - An Approach to Determine 'What Are They?'", MUFON UFO Journal, July 1980, p. 7.
5. "Cash-Landrum Radiation Case", MUFON UFO Journal, November 1981, p. 3.
6. "Texans Tell of Strange Encounter", Corpus Christi Caller-Times, September 13, 1981, p. 1A.
7. "Cash-Landrum Radiation Case", MUFON UFO Journal, November 1981, p. 4.
8. Private communication with Pauline Collins, mother of Betty Cash, February 22, 1981.
9. Eye Injuries, Edward Zagora, M.D., Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Springfield, IL, p. 422.
10. American National Standard for the Safe Use of Lasers, ANSI Z136.1-1973, p. 56.
11. Foundations of Space Biology and Medicine, Volume II, Book 2, NASA, Washington, D.C., 1975, p. 516-517.
12. Private communication with FAA Representative at Houston Intercontinental Airport, Houston, TX, March 1981.
13. Private communication with Major Dennis Haire, Commanding Officer, 136th Transportation Unit, Ellington AFB, TX, March 1982.
14. Private communication with Captain Jenny Lampley, USAF Liaison Office, Washington, D.C., March 1982.
15. Private communication with Lt. Colonel George Sarran, U.S. Army Inspector General Office, Washington, D.C., March 1982.

PROFILE:**Major Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC Ret.**

Donald E. Keyhoe, probably the most widely known person in the UFO field internationally, is a native of Ottumwa, Iowa (b. 1897). He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and subsequently of Marine Corps Officers School and the Naval Aviation Training Station in Pensacola, Florida. While a young officer he served as a Marine aircraft and balloon pilot until injured in a crash during a night flight at Guam. During World War II he served with the Naval Aviation Training Division.

Major Keyhoe also worked as Chief of Information, Aviation Branch, Department of Commerce (later to become the Federal Aviation Administration), manager of the U.S. tour of Admiral Byrd's North Pole plane, and as an aide to Charles Lindbergh on his flying tour of the U.S. An established aviation journalist, he resumed his writing career after World War II with articles in major magazines on aviation, safety, Communism, and other topics. These were the credentials he brought to the UFO field.

Originally a skeptic about UFOs, he undertook an investigation for True magazine that was to change his life dramatically. Though conservative in his instincts, he was startled to learn that well qualified observers were seeing UFOs and his findings were published in a landmark 1949 article, followed by his first book Flying Saucers Are Real (1950). His well known later books also were instrumental in keeping the issue alive and bringing serious attention to UFOs.

In 1957 Major Keyhoe became Director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), building it into the preeminent UFO organization of the 1960's and pressing for Congressional attention to the problem. As a direct result of his efforts, Congress did hold hearings and the Air Force Project Blue Book was shaken up. He served as Director until 1969 when NICAP was reorganized, and continued as a Board Member for many years thereafter, until NICAP fell into obscurity.

In 1981 Major Keyhoe accepted a position on the MUFON Board as Director of Government Affairs. He and his wife, Helen, live in Luray, Virginia. Now 84, his interest in resolving the UFO mystery continues unabated. He has earned a position of respect for his pioneering work, for his tenacious and untiring efforts to bring out the full truth about UFOs, and to prepare the public for whatever is to follow.



The Australian Annual Flying SAUCER Review

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One light means hope for the UFO believers

UFO watchers expect a rash of "sightings" in 1986 but, alas for the enthusiasts, there is usually a prosaic explanation for these sightings. DAVID McKNIGHT and BEN SANDILANDS report.

THE UFO Society has announced it will investigate the sighting of a UFO by four young Orange people on Wednesday night. One of the witnesses, Robert Wran, described "a shining oval object, about the size of a car ... Its underside had a large, bright red revolving light surrounded by many fixed red lights." It had startled the horses - and the four young witnesses.

The week before, there was the long, white cylindrical object, edged at the bottom with a yellowish-orange which Mr Don Ball, a retired public servant, saw through a telescope from his Double Bay home. It travelled quickly from the east north-east in a horizontal line until it was directly under the moon, Mr Ball said. Then it suddenly turned at a right angle and stood vertically.

Mr Ball, who contacted the *Herald* hoping that others might have also reported it, does not think it was a flying saucer: "I simply don't know what it was." A friend who was with him at the time is also convinced he saw it. So is another person who independently contacted the *Herald* on the same day.



Reports of such phenomena will become more common in 1986, the Year of Halley's Comet, says Rex Myer, a post-graduate student at Macquarie University who has studied UFO reports.

"More people will be looking at the sky and they will see strange things because the sky is full of strange things, although most can be explained," he says.

The reasons people report UFO sightings generally fall into three categories, he says. First, genuine mistakes, when people see a bright planet like Venus, and then imagine they see it moving or that it has portholes; second, because some people need the psychological support of believing that we are not alone in the universe; and third is the search for a substitute religion, such as that developed

by Erich von Daniken (*Chariots of the Gods*).

Meyer doesn't dismiss the possibility that life may exist elsewhere in the universe, but says that elaborate UFO sightings and experiences with "extraterrestrials" are "a lot of rubbish".

Colin Norris, of the Australian International UFO Research Group, believes UFOs can be the subject of serious research. He saw his first UFO while stationed at Geraldton airbase during World War II. "A huge red ball came from the north and hovered over the aerodrome for two or three seconds, swayed and then moved south."

Like many others, Mr Norris sees the disappearance of the 20-year-old RAAF cadet pilot, Freddie Valentich, over Bass

Strait in October, 1978, as one of the stronger pieces of evidence for UFOs.

Just before Valentich disappeared, he reported an object approaching his plane, then hovering on top of him. It "seems to be playing some sort of game", he said. "It has a long shape ... coming right for me now ... it has a green light and a sort of metallic light on the outside".

The RAAF suggests that the pilot became disoriented between two cloud banks or that he was flying upside down and saw his own lights reflected in the sea.

The latter theory is advanced by Barry Williams, chairman of the NSW Committee of Sceptics, an organisation devoted to exposing "pseudo-science". On one occasion in the sixties, Williams says, RAAF ground control had an extremely difficult job convincing a Sabre pilot flying over Newcastle that he was actually flying upside down.

"The pilot flatly refused to believe them, even though he could see the lights

of the suburbs and the steelworks above him."

Mr Williams says that "People will believe the most extraordinary things about things they don't understand." He recalls the story of the freight train which broke down last March on the Nullabor plain, after the drivers reported mysterious lights.

A spokesman for Australian National Railways explained that the train had lost power on a gradient which happened to coincide with some lights in the sky. "The drivers were a bit embarrassed about it all," he said.

Strange lights in the sky can sometimes be explained by a phenomenon known as heat inversion, says James Garrand, another sceptic who worked as an engineer in radar during the war. Warm air trapped under cold air can cause electromagnetic radiation, such as light, to be reflected by the atmosphere.

The US Air Force made a major study of UFOs in the mid-60s but discovered nothing. The RAAF used to record all

UFO sightings, according to a spokesman, Mr Ken Llewelyn, who was himself involved in recording such sightings.

The practice was ended because of the excessive time and money involved. Of the more than 100 incidents which Mr Llewelyn helped record, only one left him puzzled — a saucer-shaped light seen for about 30 seconds by a ship's pilot on Port Phillip Bay. Most of the other "sightings" were either weather balloons, meteors, the planet Venus or aircraft landing lights.

But for the dedicated UFOlogist, where there is even one (unexplained) light, there is hope.

SPECIAL

12

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A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE ENTITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPE 1 SIGHTING

by Jacques Vallée

(I) The Problem of the Type — I Sightings

The Flying Saucer phenomenon is not included among the scientific questions held to be important. And yet a detailed study of it could perhaps lead to a considerable modification in our conceptions of the Universe.

Among the few scientists who take a more or less clandestine interest in the saucer problem it remains an open question whether or not sightings of UFOs were made in times previous to our own epoch. But the majority of investigators concern themselves with the sightings that have occurred since World War II. If we assemble together, in a general list comprising several thousands of statements of evidence, the whole of the material that has been published or has been communicated to the principal commissions of enquiry, and if we collate this material and subject it to a serious critical study, we are able to perceive several great "phases" in the history of the saucer phenomenon.

From 1947 to 1950, we had apparitions of objects (or of images interpreted as objects) located at great heights. These sightings were made, in general, by aeronautical specialists or by air-borne pilots, and supported by the much-discussed radar-fixes. In 1950 we had the first great wave over the United States, together with a peak of sightings across Spain and North Africa. Then, in 1952, a second American wave appears (coinciding with a fresh spurt of sightings in France), and it triggers off the first great controversies among officials, scientists, and the press. In 1954 we have the great French wave which constitutes the pinnacle of the whole history of the saucer phenomenon, and which reveals that phenomenon to us in its most astonishing aspect, inasmuch as the great majority of the sightings occurred at moderate or low altitudes or, indeed, upon the ground. Since that date, the phenomenon seems to have retained its biennial pattern—with the exception of the sudden peak in October-November 1957—but the volume of activity shows a clear diminution, and sightings in the vicinity of ground-level become rare.

Discussion of the nature of the Saucer Phenomenon is meaningless unless we establish a system for the classification of the sightings, supported by a detailed description of cases. In a recent article, I presented such a system of classification, as well as a method of coding the sightings for the purpose of statistical study. In my classification system, I defined a "Type—I Sighting" as follows: "A manifestation of the saucer phenomenon consisting in the observation, by the witnesses, of an unusual image, this image being a machine, of

spherical or discoidal form or even more complex, on the surface of the ground or in proximity to the ground."

The "Martians"

Among these Type—I sightings, which attained their maximum intensity during the French wave of 1954 although they are in no way confined to that period, there appear a certain number of cases of the "Adamski" type and of obvious errors, which in our opinion should be automatically ruled out. After eliminating these, we have been able to index a total of over 350 Type—I sightings. The most interesting for the psychologist and for the investigator are the sightings in which reliable witnesses affirm that, in the vicinity of the object described by them as a "machine," they have perceived forms in human shape which they hold to be the "pilots" of these machines and which we find popularised in the press—rightly or wrongly—under the familiar name of "Martians."

The problem is an important one, from both the human and the psychological angle. When we have excluded from the list the small number of those who encounter Venusians in the desert and whose own psychological description presents no question, the witnesses reveal themselves to be individuals of very varying circumstances, belong-

ing to all races, and of all the different character-types. If their eyewitness accounts are coherent, must we then proceed from there to the conclusion that hallucination, vision, or hoax, acting in combination with the phenomena of the press have assumed an entirely new role in our modern civilisation? That modern man, whatever his circumstances or his formation, finds it necessary to adhere to fantastic new myths? Or should we rather take the trouble to set our statistics in operation and investigate more seriously the physical nature of the apparitions, while not excluding the hypothesis—repugnant as it is, however, to the scientific spirit—that certain entities have indeed come, across Space, "to visit" our planet?

If we confine ourselves to the study of the statistical aspect of the question, and if we seek to reduce our study of the lists and files to rough figures, we find that at least 153 "Martians" have been seen on the soil of our planet, this figure being broken down as follows: 16 prior to the 1954 wave, 97 during that wave, and 40 since. Are these sightings coherent and what picture of our "visitors" do we get if we seek to extract the chief features from these accounts?

(2) List of Sightings of Unknown Objects accompanied by "Pilots"

Date		Place	Country	Witnessed by	Description of "Pilots"	Total
18 May,	1909	Caerphilly	Gt. Britain	Lethbridge	2 beings; foreign language ..	2
	1921	Marseilles	France	—	2 people in diving - suits (Abduction?) ..	2
23 July,	1950	Guyancourt	France	—	2 beings, height 1 metre 70 ..	2
30 June,	1952	Hasselbach	Germany	O. and G. Linke	2 men in metallic one-piece suits examining soil, one of them with a sort of flash-lamp on his chest ..	2
12 Sept.,	1952	Flatwood	U.S.A.	Mrs. K. May	Red monster, 3 metres height, spat fire, emitted nauseous vapours ..	2
15 Oct.,	1952	Le Vigan	France	—	Helmeted and masked figures ..	2
16 Nov.,	1962	Castel-Frc.	Italy	Nelle Ferrari	3 men, clad in rubber ..	3
12 Sept.,	1953	Brovst	Germany	—	2 humanoids, limbs emitting golden light; rough and cold like fish-scales ..	2
20 Aug.,	1954	Oeydalen	Norway	N. Solvang and Jacobsen	pilot draws signs on a piece of paper ..	1
23 Aug.,	1954	Lugrin	France	Elise Blanc	2 small beings 1 metre 20 in height, silvery clothing, grunting like pigs ..	2
Sept.,	1954	Otton	France	a municipal councillor	"An airman got into the saucer and flew off" ..	1
10 Sept.,	1954	Mouriéras	France	Mazaud	A being of medium height, helmet without ear - pieces, approaches gently while gesticulating with his arm above his head, hugs him and shakes hands ..	1
10 Sept.,	1954	Quarouble	France	De Wilde	2 beings; very wide "divers' suits"; no arms; less than 1 metre ..	1
17 Sept.,	1954	Cénon-Voun	France	Y. David	Very small man in "diver's suit" strokes his arm, emits unintelligible and non-human sounds ..	2
19 Sept.	1954	Oberdorff	France	Paul & Moll	a silhouette figure ..	1
20 Sept.,	1954	Santa Maria	Azores	Watchman	Pilot, incomprehensible language ..	1
22 Sept.,	1954	Diges-Jolive	France	Mlle. Fin	Man of average height ..	1
24 Sept.,	1954	Sierra Gardunha	Portugal	—	2 "aluminium men", 2 metres 50 in height; gestures inviting witnesses to get into their machine ..	2
26 Sept.,	1954	Chabeuil	France	Mme. Lebauf	Small man in "diver's suit" 1 metre to 1 metre 10 in height; appeared to be wearing transparent plastic material; head blurred; eyes larger than human eyes ..	1
27 Sept.,	1954	Figeac	France	children	"an unknown" ..	1
27 Sept.,	1954	Perpignau	France	schoolboy	2 beings ..	2
27 Sept.,	1954	Prémanon	France	child named Romand	phantoms in sheet-metal ..	2
28 Sept.,	1954	Bouzais	France	Mercier	3 men ..	3
1 Oct.,	1954	Jussey	France	2-young people	2 men "dressed all in white and very tall," get out of the saucer gesturing ..	2
2 Oct.,	1954	Jonches	France	—	2 humanoids ..	2
3 Oct.,	1954	Bressuire	France	Angelo G.	being of small stature, wearing "divers' suits" ..	1
3 Oct.,	1954	Vron, Somme	France	Devoisin	. . . man dressed in a "diver's suit" ..	1
4 Oct.,	1954	Chaleix	France	Garreau	2 normal men in khaki overalls, speaking unknown language, handshake ..	2
4 Oct.,	1954	Vil-Tilleul	France	Bertiaux	an unknown ..	1
5 Oct.,	1954	Mertrud	France	A. Narcy	a hairy dwarf ..	1
5 Oct.,	1954	Roverbella	Italy	a fisherman	an individual dressed in red; unknown language ..	1
5 Oct.,	1954	Loctudy	France	P. Lucas	a hairy "Martian," 1 metre 20 in height, touches arm of witness ..	1
7 Oct.,	1954	Hennezis	France	Lanselle	2 beings ..	2
7 Oct.,	1954	Isles/Suippe	France	M. Roy, etc.	small dark form, moving about ..	1
9 Oct.,	1954	Huy	Belgium	a postman	2 silhouetted forms of roughly human appearance ..	2
9 Oct.,	1954	Carcassonne	France	J.B.	2 human forms ..	2
9 Oct.,	1954	Pournoy-Ch.	France	G. Calda, etc.	Sort of man, height 1 metre 20, head hairy, big eyes ..	1
9 Oct.,	1954	Lavoux	France	Barrault	Strange being in diver's suit, height 1 metre 50 ..	1
9 Oct.,	1954	Münster	Germany	Willy Hoge	4 beings, height 1 metre 20 ..	4
9 Oct.,	1954	Briatekte	France	J. P. Mitto	2 beings of height of a 12-year-old child ..	2
10 Oct.,	1954	Montluzon	France	—	A being, either very hairy or wearing hairy clothing. Incomprehensible language ..	1
11 Oct.,	1954	Taupignac	France	3 witnesses	4 beings ..	4
11 Oct.,	1954	Montbazin	France	—	1 being ..	1
12 Oct.,	1954	Montluçon	France	Laugere	1 being ..	1
12 Oct.,	1954	For. Mamora	France	—	man dressed in shiny overalls ..	1
12 Oct.,	1954	Perpignan	France	M. Beuc	a person ..	1
12 Oct.,	1954	Orchamps	France	—	a pilot ..	1
12 Oct.,	1954	Erbay	France	a 13-year-old child	midgets holding a flaming ball ..	2
12 Oct.,	1954	Vielmur	France	Stramaro	3 beings ..	3
13 Oct.,	1954	Bourrasole	France	M. Olivier	"diver's suit" with metallic reflections ..	1

14 Oct., 1954	Perpignan	France	Figuères	"Diver" near a machine	1
14 Oct., 1954	St. Ambroix	France	—	7 tiny beings, mysterious seeds	7
14 Oct., 1954	Chemin Long	France	—	man in asbestos clothing	7
14 Oct., 1954	Méral	France	a peasant	black shape	1
14 Oct., 1954	Bois d'Erchin	France	Starovski (aged 33)	See description in text	1
15 Oct., 1954	Livry/Seine	France	—	A being covered in chestnut-coloured hair	1
15 Oct., 1954	Nîmes	France	—	helmeted & masked silhouettes	1
16 Oct., 1954	Ste. M. Herbl.	France	G. Lelay (aged 12)	A man of medium height, dressed in grey, holding a flashing globe	1
16 Oct., 1954	Londinière	France	Dr. Robert	an individual of 1 metre 20	1
17 Oct., 1954	Isle of Capri	Italy	R. Castello	4 "visitors"	4
18 Oct., 1954	Fontenay-To.	France	a couple	An individual, height one metre, squat, wearing helmet	1
26 Oct., 1954	La Madière	France	A. Bousard	A "diver," height 1 metre 20	1
1 Nov., 1954	Poggi	Italy	Rossa Letti	2 midgets in "diving-suits"; human faces, small teeth, incomprehensible words	2
5 Nov., 1954	Roche-Breuil	France	Raymond R.-	3 men, height 1 metre 50, in dark grey overalls, carrying a ray-box; hum of a transformer	3
13 Nov., 1954	Curitiba	Brazil	a railway-worker	3 midgets in tight-fitting overalls, examining ballast of permanent way	3
14 Nov., 1954	Isola	Italy	A. Lorenzini	2 midgets in "diving-suits"	2
25 Aug., 1955	Greenhills	U.S.A.	—	A midget, height 1 metre 13 (!) big shining yellow eyes, black face, shining green body, claws (!)	1
16 Sept., 1955	Puy de Dôme	France	—	2 occupants of a disk	2
5 June, 1957	Uriman	Venezuela	—	2 "bellucose dwarfs"	2
5 Oct., 1957	Cotes-Nord	France	—	2 dwarfs or midgets seen through port-hole of their machine	2
5 Oct., 1957	Reims, Marne	France	—	a silhouetted figure	1
9 Oct., 1957	Schenectady	U.S.A.	—	two dark dwarfs	2
10 Oct., 1957	Quebra-Coco	Brazil	—	7 human beings, in shining clothing	7
5 Nov., 1957	Kearney, Nebraska	U.S.A.	R. Schmidt	4 men and 2 women, speaking a sort of German	6
6 Nov., 1957	Everittstown	U.S.A.	Mr. & Mrs. Trasco	An individual about 2 or 3 feet high, with green hat, gloves, prominent nose, big eyes, deep voice, with European (!) intonation	1
7 Nov., 1957	Meridian	U.S.A.	Malvan Stevens	2 men and 1 woman, height 4 ft. friendly, amber-coloured hair	3
8 Nov., 1957	Waterloo	U.S.A.	P. Rutledge	2 forms in the cockpit of a machine	2
23 Nov., 1957	Espigao-Toca	Brazil	Zili and Ermani	6 men of medium height, in tight-fitting grey clothes	6
24 Oct., 1960	In virgin forest Province of Salta	Argentine	—	"Cyclopean monster"	1

Total Number of Sightings : 80

Total 153

This is what we now propose to do. Let us begin by giving the complete list of sightings at our disposal in this investigation.

(3) Statistical Interpretation of the Sightings

If we seek to extract from these records a coherent interpretation of the facts, we must agree first of all to divide these "beings" seen by the eyewitnesses into two groups. On the one hand there are men resembling ourselves, and, on the other hand, dwarfs measuring about 3ft. 6in. in height. The agreement as to this small stature is unanimous. The existence of a third kind of being (giants, as were seen at Jussy and in the Sierra Gardunha) is supported by only two sightings, and in these cases hoax or an error in perspective may well have been involved. We will keep them however for the record.

We can consequently give a rough description of the foregoing list of sightings by saying that, of the 153 "beings" described in the eyewitnesses' accounts of 80 Type-1 sightings, 4 of the "beings" were giants, 52 were men, and 44 were dwarfs, while in the remainder of the cases the description was insufficient for making a classification. These are minimum figures. It is to be particularly noted

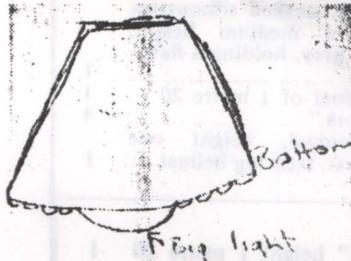
that not once has a being resembling a man been described as wearing a "diver's suit" or a respiratory apparatus* and this fact strikes us as very remarkable. This distinction with regard to the respiratory apparatus seems essential when we attempt to classify the "dwarfs."

If we are to be completely strict in our classification, we must distinguish three categories of "dwarfs," although the possibility is by no means excluded that one of these categories may ultimately be comprised within another. We will distinguish the following:

- (a) dwarfs wearing a thick, heavy "diver's suit," armless, whose faces cannot be seen, as at Quarouble.
- (b) The dwarfs wearing a light "diver's suit" or light respiratory apparatus, sometimes described as "transparent clothing," like a covering of plastic material, or like a simple mask. These "beings" have human faces. Specifically, this was the case at Lugrin and Fontenay.
- (c) The hairy-faced dwarfs, wearing no respiratory apparatus, and corresponding to the description given in the Bois d'Erchin case (see list).

to be cont.....

'WE SAW UFO'



• Robert Wren did this drawing of the UFO after he and three others chased it in a car. "We were all really scared," he said.



'BIG AS A CAR'

By JOHN BILIC and PAUL CHAMBERLIN

WITH LOTS OF RED LIGHTS'

FOUR youngsters went "hysterical and began shaking" after reportedly sighting a UFO the size of a car last night.

Police in Orange who spoke to them after the sighting said they were "highly excited to almost hysterical."

"It's a legitimate sighting as far as we can tell," said a police spokesman.

Robert Wren, 21, his sister Joanne, 17, Sharon Kelly, 17, and Jeffrey Eyeles, 16, all of Orange, told police they saw the UFO at 11.30pm.

Robert Wren said today that just as he was about to see a friend home, he noticed horses in a nearby paddock running wild and making "strange noises" as though they were "uneasy" about something.

He said when he glanced up into the sky he saw a large flying object "that definitely looked neither like a plane or helicopter."

"I just couldn't work out what it was and how it was suspended up in the sky for so long — it had no

wings and I could see no rotor or propellor," Robert said.

He said the object would have been 50 metres above the ground and described it as being no bigger than a motor vehicle.

"It was a round oval shape and was covered in red lights around the base of the craft."

He said he first got sight of it as it seemed to "hover" across the nearby paddock and appear from out of nowhere over a hill.

"You had to see it to believe it," Robert said today from his Orange home.

He said it was a "perfectly clear night" and the craft was "clearly visible".

Robert said the drama lasted about two minutes.

• TODAY'S PHOTO:
Robert Wren and his
sister Joanne with his
drawing of the mystery
object.

He said once the craft landed its lights turned from bright red to a pinky crimson colour.

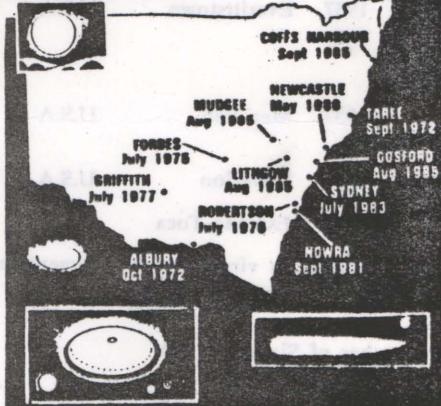
He said it appeared to land in a park at the end of Spring Street in Orange, near the local showground.

Robert said he was stunned when he first spotted the object.

"I just stood there, motionless. I had never seen anything like it before."

He said the sound coming from the craft seemed to be similar to that of a car engine that was badly run down.

Police in Orange today were kept busy checking all the alleged sightings of the object.



• Some of the major UFO sightings reported in country areas of NSW.

Sergeant Chuck Roos-kov said today that all sightings were being treated as legitimate until proved otherwise.

After so many calls, he said, "one has to treat the matter seriously."

JRW 86

'U.F.O. site' grass flattened

SYDNEY — Flattened tall grass was found yesterday where a U.F.O. sighted over the central western N.S.W. city of Orange was thought to have landed.

But although police have described Wednesday night's sighting as legitimate, neither the Defence nor the Civil Aviation departments was taking it seriously.

Orange resident Robert Wren first reported the sighting to police at 11.30 on Wednesday night.

Yesterday, when he went to the area where he saw the object land, he found flattened grass, he said.

"It was all real," Mr Wren (22) said.

He said the grass was flattened over an area two metres wide and four metres long.

Sen.-Const. David Newham said Mr Wren reported seeing an oval-shaped object, the size of a motor car, hovering about 50 metres above a horse paddock opposite his house.

Its underside had a large bright red revolving light, surrounded by about 20 fixed red lights.

Const. Newham said Mr Wren had gone to investigate when horses kept in the paddock became unusually restless.

Mr Wren returned to his house to tell three other people about the sighting, and they, too, reported seeing the U.F.O.

"The object moved off in a southerly direction at fast speed, stopped, hovered for a while and then sped off again.

"It travelled about 3 km to the

eastern side of the town before disappearing," Const. Newham said.

Mr Wren contacted the local television station after the sighting.

The television report which followed said he and his three friends had appeared hysterical and had to be calmed down.

An immediate police patrol failed to find any trace of the U.F.O.

Mr Newham said police had questioned all four people, whose stories seemed to match.

"They did not seem to be affected by drugs or alcohol," he said.

Spokesmen for the Civil Aviation and Defence departments said they were not doing anything about the reported sighting.